DR. WYETH'S STORY REFUTED

Confederate Prisoners at Camp Morton Had No Ground for Complaint.

Statement from One of Their Guards-Well Fed and Humanely Treated-"Copperheads" and Their "Sunday-School Books."

7. Guilford, in Minnespolis Tribune. In obedience to requests made public, I have stated in this letter some of my experience at Camp Morton and my observations with reference to the treatment of confederate prisoners while in the service at that place. I have read a contribution of Dr. John A. Wyeth to the Century Magazine for April, 1891, and this letter is an answer, to some extent, to some of the statements made in his article about the starvation of confederate prisoners in confinement in that prison. In the month of August, 1864, I was a member of the Sixtieth Massachusetts Regiment, which was stationed at Camp Carroll, near Baltimore, Md. Late one night a messenger came into camp with dispatches from Washington. We expected to go South the next day, and, contrary to our expectation, we were sent West; and when we had been on the road for some time, were informed that we were going to Indianapolis to look after confederate sympathizers, at that time commonly called "copperheads." When we arrived at Indianapolis, the Sentinel, which was a Northern Democratio newspaper with strong Southern proclivities, was very anxious to know our mission. It had not long to wait, for in a short time there was discovered in the book-store of Harrison H. Dodd, of that place, a large number of pistols and pistol-cartridges in boxes, marked "Sunday-school books." He was one of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and, together with his confederates, was soon arrested, and they were tried and the proceedings of the trial is now a matter of history. Their plan was to overturn the State government and suddenly arm the confederate prisoners at Camp Morton, and subdue the State in the interest of the Confederacy. Our regiment was called out at night once or twice and stationed there to receive these knights, but they never came.

After the danger from this source had subsided, the regiment was ordered to assist in guarding the confederate prison at Camp Morton. Prior to our arrival at Indianapolis all the force there was about sixteen hundred of the Veteran Reserve Corps, who guarded the prisoners and were relied upon to look after their sympathizers. It was an inadequate force. This corps was composed of soldiers disabled by wounds or diseases in the field, but were enabled to reform grand service. abled to peform guard service.

A WELL-KEPT PRISON CAMP. The prison contained fifteen or twenty acres. It was surrounded by a board fence about fifteen feet in height. On the outside was a staging, or parapet, where the guard was placed when on duty. On the inside of the fence, about a rod from it, was a moat or ditch about eight feet in width and five or six feet in depth, and between the fence and most were lamps to light it at night. Within the inclosure were several barracks for lodging the prisoners, and a hospital for the sick, and a small stream of water ran through the grounds. We were stationed there from the last of August to November, 1865, about three months. It was reported that there were about eight thousand prisoners there at that time. There were seventy-seven guard posts at the prison. It took about a regiment to do the guard duty. The prison was cleanly, and the prisoners were compelled to keep it so far as it was possible to make them. The garbage was removed about every day by prisoners under guard. The food of the prisoners was wholesome. I frequently eaw the rations issued to them. They were about three-quarter rations. as much as was issued to soldier in the service. The rations of bread I particularly recollect. One loaf was issued to each prisoner every day. It contained sixteen ounces, while the loaves issued to the guard contained over twenty ounces. The bakery in which the bread was made was situated at the prison, and I frequently visited it and saw the bread made. The bread for the guards and prisoners was made from the same flour, pre-pared in the same manner and was baked in the same oven. Each loaf was weighed before it was placed in the pan for baking.
The bakers were obliged to do this by
their contract. All that time I heard no complaints from the guard that they did not receive sufficient rations, and no general complaint from the prisoners. The barracks for the prisoners and guard were much alike. They were built on the same plan and finished about in the same manner. The sleeping apartments of the guard

As the duties of the guard were more severe, they required larger rations. During my service at the prison I did not see or hear of any person who was starved, nor did I see any person among the prisoners who seemed to be suffering for want of food. If any prisoner devoured any dogs or rats, as Dr. Wyeth says that they did, it must be it was not from hunger, but because such prisoner was foud of that kind of food; it was not from necessity. There were not many dogs at Camp Mor-ton. The keeper had a few but no person interfered with them, and occasionally one followed a supply wagon in at the gate. A rat sometimes appeared and it was one of the diversions of the prisons to capture it. It was really an amusing spectacle to see several hundred of them attempt to make the capture. Rat and dog soup was not down on their bill of fare. The prisoners must have kept those little soups as quiet as they did their preparation to attack the guard. They were well clothed after they were received, for all new clothing issued to them was from captured stores of the confederate army. I have no recollection of seeing a ragged man among them.

and prisoners were alike, and each had one

wool blanket. When it stormed, the prisoners had a shelter and the guard had none.

STRICT DISCIPLINE, BUT NO CRUELTY. Another matter concerning which Dr. Wyeth complains, is that the keeper was cruel and inhuman; that he punished harshly for the infractions of prison discipline. Among so large a number of persons you would naturally expect some who were unruly and vicious. I saw the Reeper inflict punishment, and he was severe, but there was nothing bordering upon cruelty that I saw. I do not recollect of any prisoner being punished for the attempt of prison-breaking in the autumn of 1864 I have no doubt but that the outside confederate sympathy near the prison added to the severity of the discipline. He further states that the barracks were fired upon by the guard at night and prisoners were wounded while in their sleep. It is true that they were. They were all probably accidental shots from the guard. I know one of them was that kind of a shot, and was informed that a prisoner was wounded by it. The prisoners sometimes attempted to escape. There were three methods which they took to effect it; one was to tunnel under the fence and come up on the outside of the prison. Another method was to gather just before dark at the post of some sentinel remote from the guard reserve, and for several bundred of them to assault him with stones and other missiles and overpower him, while others would bring from their hiding-places rough ladders and scale the fence and escape if it were possible. The other method was to overpower the guard or escape from it while taking the garbage from the prison. Very few escaped by means of the tunnel. I was present at the prison when two of the guard breaks occured described by Dr. Wyeth. A few escaped at the first one, and the sentinel did not run away, as he states, but after he fired his musket he was unable to stop the break with his bayonet. At the second some wounded, but none escaped. They found that it was dangerous business, and did not make any further attempt. They | up. wagon, and at first made a successful ession that showed plainly how likely people time and circumstances from the great the governing committee will hold its regmass of truth, and in giving to passages of ular monthly session in the evening.

it one prisoner was killed and a few were wounded. They also found that this was

One of the occupations of the prisoners was in making gutta-percha rings, for which they made exchanges with the guard for surplus rations of tobacco.

Dr. Wyeth asserts that the prison sutler or trader was exorbitant in his charges. That complaint is made against that class of traders everywhere, and they are generally true. I attempted to investigate the charge by making purchases of the trader.

charge by making purchases of the trader.

I found his prices reasonable, but they claim he had one price for prisoners and another for the guard. I told the trader what the prisoners said about it, and his reply was that they made false statements.

reply was that they made false statements. It is my belief, however, that the statements of the prisoners were true.

Dr. Wyeth says that another occupation they had was to rid themselves of vermin. This should have been a cheerful occupation, for all they did was to eat, sleep and keep clean, and when they doffed their graybacks to look for a lively specimen of the same name within, they displayed to the beholder round and plump bodies and limbs, which were a refutation of all reports now made were a refutation of all reports now made of starvation (for none was then made) and they were in strong contrast to the emaciated bodies and withered limbs of

emaciated bodies and withered limbs of federal prisoners, whom I saw after their release from confederate prisons.

It is rather strange that such reports should be printed and the assertion first made in the public prints of the starvation by the United States government of confederate prisoners in its prisons more than twenty-five years after the end of that direful and unhappy conflict, and I see no motive in it but to make an offset to their motive in it but to make an offset to their treatment of federal prisoners, and to hide from view their own delinquencies. If the story of Dr. Wyeth is truth crushed to earth, it has taken it a long time to rise again.

ROTTEN CONCERN.

Investment Company That Had Plenty Wind but No Money to Run On.

BOSTON, May 2.-Hon. E. M. McPherson, the Commissioner of Foreign Corporations, has been looking up the record of the Eastern Investment Company, and as a result of his investigations has ordered the concern immediately to cease doing business in Massachusetts. The rise and progress of the institution, as shown by official documents, is full of interest. The advertisements declare that it has been in business fourteen years, yet it was only chartered in the State of Maine in 1890. The authorized capital is given as \$2,000,000, of which \$1,300,000 is alleged to have been subscribed, and it is stated that the surplus is

It is found that at the time of its incor-poration only a few hundred dollars was paid in as capital stock-enough to secure a charter. When the treasurer was asked for a statement of the company property, certain lands in Florida, worth, as alleged, \$850,000, and valuable Boston real estate were scheduled. The valuable Florida property, the investigation discloses, cost about six thousand dollars, and the Boston property is mortgaged to almost if not its entire value. Several stockholders in the company have brought suit against the management to recover money paid in un-der alleged misrepresentation, and to-day an attachment was placed on the property of the company, and also on that of Treas-urer Meyer, his wife, Estelle M. Meyer, and Benjamin P. Walker.

THE ETHICS OF HORSE-KEEPING. Duty to Their Horses That Owners Too Frequently Neglect.

H. C. Merwin, in Atlantic Monthly. There remains only one branch of the subject which I feel bound to consider, namely, the duty of the owner toward the horse that has grown old and infirm in his service. I say little about the man who employs horses in the course of his business; let him settle the matter with his own conscience, though I cannot refrain from the obvious remark that whereas it might be a poor man's duty to sell his superannuated beast for what he would bring, lest his family should suffer, so it would be the rich man's duty to dispose of his work horses in a difterent manner. But as regards horses bought and used for pleasure this general rule seems to me undeniable, that the owner is morally bound to protect them from cruelty when they become old or broken down. He may do it by killing them or otherwise, as he sees fit. But how seldom is this duty performed! It is neglected, pos-sibly, more from thoughtlessness than from intention. A span of carriage-horses, we will say, after some years of service, lose their style; they become a little stiff, a little "sore forward," it may be; one of them, perhaps, is suffering from incipient spavin; and on the whole it is thought high time to dispose of them and get a fresher, younger pair. Accordingly, John, the groom, is directed to take them to an auction-stable, and in due course Dives, their old master, receives in return a check-a very small check, to be sure, but still large enough to make a respectable contribution to foreign missions or to purchase a case of champagne. That is all he knows about the transaction, and he does not allow his mind to dwell upon the inevitable results. But let Dives go to the auction-stable himself; let him observe the wistful, homesick air (for horses are often homesick) with which the old favorites look about them when they are backed out of the unac-customed stalls; then let him stand by and see them whipped up and down the stable floor to show their tardy paces, and finally knocked down to some hard-faced, thin lipped dealer. It needs very little imagination to foresee their after career. To begin with, the old companions are separateda great grief to both, which it requires a long time to obliterate. The more where he is hacked about by people whose only interest in the beast is to take out of him the pound of flesh for which they have paid. He has no rest on week days, but his Sunday task is the hardest. On that sacred day, the reprobates of the village who have arrived at the perfect age of ernelty (which I take to be about nineteen or twenty) lash the old carriage horse from one public house to another, and bring him home exhausted and reeking with sweat. His mate goes into a job wagon, perhaps, possibly into a herdic, and is driven by night, lest his staring ribs and the painful lameness in his hind leg should attract the notice of meddlesome persons. The last stage of many a downward equine career is found in the shafts of a fruit-peddler's or junk-dealer's wagon, in which situation there is continual exposure to heat and cold, to rain and snow, recompensed by the least possible amount of food. It may be that one of the old horses whose fate we are considering is finally bought by some povertystricken farmer; he works without grain in summer and passes long winter nights in a cold and draughty barn, with scanty covering and no bed but the floor. It is hard that in his old age, when, like an old man, he feels the cold most and is most in need of nourishing food, he should be deprived of all the comforts-the warm stall and

cruelty. A Case of Misunderstanding.

soft bed, the good blankets and plentiful

oats-that were heaped upon him in youth.

If, as is probably the case, the old carriage horse has been docked, his suffering

in warm weather will greatly be increased

That form of mutilation which we call docking is, I believe, inartistic and barbarous, and I do not doubt that before

many years it will become obsolete, as is now the cropping of horses' ears, which

was practiced so late as 1840. But still I

should not strongly condemn the owner for

docking his horses, or buying them after

they had been docked, which comes to the

same thing, if his intention and custom

were to keep them so long as they lived. But to dock a horse, thus depriving him

forever of his tail, to keep him till he is old

or broken down, and then sell him for what

he will bring, is the very refinement of

It was about 12:30 at night when he drifted into the newspaper office. A warm smile lit up his face when he discovered that there was some place open after midnight. He sat down near the editor's desk. "Take out and kill 'A Famous Woman,' said the editor.

The visitor started. "'Our Little Ones' must be boiled down, and you can put a head on John L. Sulli-

He was standing by the door. "And then you can cut 'Society' alto-

The man went out with a pained expres-

AN ITALIAN WANTS PROTECTION.

Mayor of New Orleans Petitioned by Patorno, Who Believes He Is Marked for Death.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 2.-Mayor Shakspeare to-day received a petition from Philip G. Patorno asking police protection. The petitioner states that about a year ago he was taken sick, and, being a member of the Society of Giovani Bessaglieri, be demanded the medical and cash relief to which he was entitled. A portion of the cash relief was refused, and Patorno brought suit for the amount. This action of Patorno's incensed members of the society against him. He was assaulted with a dangerous weapon and summoned to appear on trial for violating the rules of the society, the trial to take place on Sunday, the 3d of May, 1891, at the society hall, on Exchange alley, near Bienville street.

Patorno says he fears from his previous experience that another attempt will be made to do him bodily harm. He said, although of Italian nativity, he was now an American citizen. He has an elected domicile in this city, and has for years been naturalized, and is a qualified elector of this State. For four years he was clerk and operator in the police department, and for the past three years has been a deputy under the civil sheriff. Mr. Patorno claims der the civil sheriff. Mr. Patorno claims to be a quiet, peaceable citizen, and to be anxious to make a record as a good, law-abiding citizen. The assault to which he alludes was made upon him by his brother, ex-councilman Antonio Patorno. Since then he has had no peace because of threats to kill him. "Rather," he says, than invoke the Mafia methods by lying in wait for these men who are thirsting for my blood, and they are my brother, Antonio, Giovanni Lascuola, the party who brought the charges against me, and brought the charges against me, and Mr. Digiovanni. If I am killed look for

my assassin among those three."
The Society Giovanni Bersaslieri is mutual benevolent association. Article 1 contains the clause that the society can sue and be sued. Mr. Patorno says that the rule of the society, which is now in-voked against him for having brought the suit, is nothing else than the cruel Matia method of "death to the traitor who complains against a brother Italian before any other than the secret tribunal of the oath-bound fraternity."

CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER WAR.

Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, Issues a Pastoral Letter Against the Buffalo Union.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 2.-Bishop Mo-Quaid has issued a pastoral letter in which he says: "For over ten years this diocese and its bishop have been misrepresented and maligned in a manner shameful by the Catholic Union and Times, a weekly newspaper published in Buffalo by the Buffalo Catholic Publication Company, with the fullest approbation the Right Rev. Bishop of Buffalo." The pastor avers that the paper referred to "labors to foment insubordination among priests and people, it keeps alive unchristian feeling between the two dioceses, and it disturbs the peace of this one, and it is a constantly recurring source of scandal. Therefore the Bishop protests against the circulation of the paper in the Rochester Diocese, and threatens severe measures if this latter does not prove effectual. The condemned paper is the one of which the Rev. Mr. Cronin is editor. In an article recently, replying to a Rochester Catholic paper which accused the Union of misstating doctrine, the Rev. Cronin made an extraordinarily bitter attack on what he called the the "Tom Thumb boiler-plate weekly," and some one bohind it, supposed to be the Bishop of Rochester. The article reterred to the unnamed person understood to mean Bishop McQuaid as a "Jonah." and other even stronger epithets, adding: "Malice is the sustenance of his alleged soul; personal puffery the breath of his nostrils." The article concludes as follows: "He says we are 'vulgar.' Well, most humbly do we confess that we are only a plain, blunt man; but in extenuation of our vulgarity we beg to plead to the fact that in our call on youth we never had the refining in-

fluence of a paper protector."

The Bishop of Rochester's pastoral followed. What the next step will be remains to be seen. It will be seen that Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, is indirectly held accountable in Bishop McQuaid's pastoral. The Rev. Cronin's paper is published as the organ of the Buffalo Diocese. In addition, there has been some friction between Bishops McQuaid and Ryan, in which the celebrated Father Lambert incident has cut some figure.

AN HONEST DOLLAR.

One Could Not Be Found in a Big City, so the Little Girl Got \$1.25 in Silver.

A South-side man, whose name may be given as Brown, because it is neither Jones nor Smith, has been in the habit of making a present of a silver dollor to his grand-daughter every time her birthday came round. Yesterday the little girl passed another milestone in her life journey, and an honest dollar this time. "The silver dollar, my child," he ex-plained, "is worth only about 75 cents. If

should give you a silver certificate it would be worth just the same. A dollar greenback isn't money at all. It is only a promise to pay. And I can't give you a gold certificate for \$1, because the United States Treasury has never issued such a certificate for a sum less than \$5. will get a gold dollar for you." Full of grandfatherly pride and a deter-

the country stand in the way of its gratification. Mr. Brown started out to get the promised coin. "Give me a gold dollar, please," he said to the cashier of the bank down-town where he kept his accounts, as he handed in a dollar in silver.

mination not to let the monetary system of

"Would be glad to oblige you, Mr. Brown," replied the cashier, "but there isn't a gold dollar in the bank." He went to another banking-house where he was equally well acquainted, tendered the cashier a crisp \$1 greenback, and asked for a gold dollar. "Haven't seen one for three months,"

said the cashier. Mr. Brown tried another bank. Handing over a \$5 gold certificate he told the cashier he might give him a dollar in gold and the rest in silver or small bills. The result was the same. The cashier would be happy to accommodate him, but he hadn't seen a gold dollar tor so long that

he had forgotten how it looked. Grandfather Brown was getting somewhat worried, but he kept up the search until he had visited eight of the principal banks in the city and satisfied himself that there wasn't a gold dollar to be had. He related his trouble to several friends, and one of them finally told him he had once seen a coin of the desired denomination at a pawnbroker's shop on West Madison street.
"At a pawnbroker's?" exclaimed Mr. Brown. "If you ever saw a gold dollar at a pawnbroker's shop it wasn't an honest dollar. I draw the line at pawnbrokers. anyhow. I give it up. There isn't an honest dollar in Chicago.' Mr. Brown's granddaughter was standing

at the gate when he went home yesterday "I'm waiting for my honest dollar, grandpa." she said. "Here it is, Bessie," said Grandfather

thing, Bessie. Same ebing." BRIGGS AND MACQUEARY.

Brown, handing her \$1.25 in silver, "Same

No Similarity in the Two Cases-Brigge Has the Confidence of His Colleagues. Washington Post.

The supposed heresy of Dr. Briggs is that he holds that the Bible is not the sole fountain of divine authority and truth, and that human reason performs its proper office in its interpretation. He regards a certain bibliolatry which exists as an enemy to the true understanding of the Scriptures. With those who hold that the book was miraculously written and infallibly maspired, he is in irreconcilable conflict, but by all who think that biblical criticism is allowable the various concluther and have the whole business locked | sions at which he has arrived are acknowledged to be valuable in separating the of Trade will meet to-morrow morning, the errors which were mere accidents of the finance committee in the afternoon, and

insignificant traditional import a larger and deeper meaning.
In some of the comments made on the Briggs case a tendency is shown to see in it a similarity to that of MacQueary; they are, however, wholly unlike. MacQueary's method is essentially destructive; that of Dr. Briggs is reverently constructive. Rabbi Gottheil said of MacQueary that he represented that extreme tendency in the Aryan race which leads the members of it

Aryan race which leads the members of it to search even for religious truth with a microscope, and, failing to find it, to deny its existence. The aim of Dr. Briggs is to discover and declare the great harmony of truth disclosed in nature, by reason, and through the Scriptures. The fault of the older creeds, according to his theory, is that they are partial and incomplete in their statements. They must, therefore, be changed periodically with the growth of knowledge, so as to accord with the greater fullness of truth attained.

The theological battle which will be waged over Dr. Briggs will have reference to freedom of interpretation. He differs from the conservative members of his church only in looking at the Christian credentials in a broader light, and in presenting religious truth in its integrity rather than in its partisan scope, or as in any way related to an ecclesiastical shibboleth. A significant fact in the present controversy is that those who know Dr. controversy is that those who know Dr. Briggs best, such as his colleagues in the seminary, among them President Hastings and the venerable church historian, Dr. Philip Schaff, express the heartiest confidence in his teaching. Altogether there is little likelihood that his condemnation by the General Assembly can be obtained,

occupy. MYRIADS OF CATERPILLARS

and it will be generally felt that, in up-holding him, the Presbyterian Church will take surer and higher grounds than the re-actionaries within her pale would have her

Covering a Railway Track in North Carolina Like Snow and Stopping Trains.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 2.-The Carolina

Central trainmen have been having a peculiar experience with caterpillars for four or five days past, and it is something unheard of in the railroad history of the State. Just east of Lumberton is is known as the swamp," and the road goes through it on the trestle-work, broken here and there in the solid portions of the swamp by embankments of earth. Last Tuesday an army of caterpillars began moving out of the swamp, and when they reached the streams overwhich the trestles carry the rails they massed on the road and proceeded to cross on the trestles. The rails and ties were covered inches deep with the moving mass, and the first train that encountered them was brought to a dead stand-still, the drivingwheels of the engine slipping around as if the rails had been oiled. The engineer exhausted the contents of his sand-box be-fore he got through the swamp and reached a clear stretch of track. It was thought that the trip would be the end of the caterpillar trouble, but the very next day a train encountered another

army of caterpillars crossing the trestle and had the same difficulty. The Charlottepassenger train yesterday a similar experience, and a passenger says the scene was something truly wonderful. The rails and cross-ties were actually obscured from sight. The masses of caterpillars and the ground and swamps on each side of the track were littered with the fragments of millions of the caterpillars from the wheels of passing trains, and from this mass an un-endurable stench arose. It is not known where the caterpillars came from. The farmers on this side of the swamp express nneasiness for the safety their crops so long as the advancing army persists in using the trestle as its means of getting across the streams, for none of them have got more than half way across before a train would come along and convert them into fertilizer.

Drank Carbolic Acid. NEW YORK, May 2.-Three weeks ago Georgia Arlington, aged nineteen, arrived here from New Orleans. This evening she

visited her sister, Anna Arlington, at her flat on West Fortieth street. Georgia was intoxicated, when Anna began to scold. Georgia, seeing a bottle of carbolic acid, picked it up, and, dashing a portion of it over her face, drank the rest. Death followed quickly. Anna says that they are both the daughters of a wealthy iron merchant in Chicago, and that she believes her sister was married to a man named Coughler.

To Get a Decision To-Morrow. The argument of Addison C. Harris, attorney for the Board of Agriculture and Arts in the suit brought against his client by the old State Board of Agriculture, was resumed yesterday morning in general term of the Superior Court. He insisted. and offered many citations in support of his position, that the plaintiff was, as it was intended to be, a public corporation. He asserted it was an instrument created the Legislature to perform part of the governmental duties of the State. Mr. Harris | Chas. M. Dickson (Dem.); for marshal, occupied about an hour, and was answered by Mr. Butler, who talked about the same length of time. The latter said, in refutation of Mr. Harris's statement, that by the legislative act creating the old Board of Agriculture, it was intended to make that corporation a private one, wholly independent of the State. He remarked that the efforts of the State to foster an agricultural board with politics in it under the law of 1885, had failed. The corporation provided in 1851 was, therefore, endowed with the rights of private corporations and given the power of self-perpetnation. Judge Taylor, said, yesterday afternoon, that the case is one of the most interesting that has recently engaged the attention of the courts. He listened to the able arguments of counsel on both and expressed the opinion that the ground was fully covered both by Mr. Butler and Mr. Harris. The pivotal point of the whole case is whether the corporation of 1851 is public or private. The case went before the general term of the court from Judge Walker's room, and the latter will deliver the opinion of the whole court, unless there is a division of opinion. The decision is expected to be announced to-morrow.

Returned to the Reformatory. Hattie Harter, a young Jewess, who was out of the Reformatory on parole, was arrested last evening by Patrolman Asch and slated as a fugitive. She was charged with stealing \$30 from her mother, and will be returned to the Reformatory to-day. The crime for which she was first committed was appropriating to her own use a large sum of money belonging to her mother. She has a passion for siding on the street cars, and in that way made acquaint-ances that proved disastrous and led to her sojourn in the Reformatory.

Recognized as an Old-Young Offender. Charles H. Reese, the young man arrested for pilfering in the Y. M. C. A. building, waived examination yesterday morning before the Mayor and went to jail to await the action of the grand jury. He was recognized by the city detectives as a well-known boarding-house thief, of whom they had lately lost track. They were hoping for some development which would admit of making a case against him in or-der to relieve the community of his opera-

Will Be Tried Again.

Judge Brown, of the Circuit Court, yesterday entertained the motion of the Citizens' Street-railway Company for new trial in the suit brought against that corporation by Martha M. Brown, and which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$600 damages. The court intimated that the verdict was not warranted by the evidence, and so ordered that the cause be tried a

second time. Board of Trade Meetings. The membership committee of the Board A MARITAL MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

An Indianapolis Man Finds His Missing Wife with a More-Recently-Acquired Husband.

The following special, received late last night from the Columbus, Ind., correspondeut of the Journal, would indicate that the individuals whose conflicting marital claims furnish the basis of the story will have some trouble straightening out the

"Quite a sensation was created in this city to-night when Charles White, of Indianapolis, arrived here in search of his wife who had left him about four weeks ago and had been traced to Columbus, where she passed under the name of Mrs. E. M. Porter. On alighting from the E. M. Porter. On alighting from the train White saw an express package addressed to his wife here. He repaired to the express office, and while questionioning the agent regarding the package, a man, giving his name as Albert Porter, and claiming to be the husband of the woman, called for it. As he was a stranger the agent refused to give him the package, but said he would deliver it to the lady in person. The address proved to be a private boarding-house. Upon hearing this husband No. 1 stepped forward, saying he was in search of a boarding-house. Then upon invitation of husband number two he accompanied the latter to the house, and while Porter was talking to his wife White stepped forward and said: You are talking to my wife. We have been married for twenty years? Upon hearing this surprising statment Porter rushed this surprising statment Porter rushed from the house and has not been seen since. The woman and her first husband left the private boarding-house without delay. Porter claims to have married the woman eight years ago."

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Officers Installed and Past Senior Councilor Applegate Given a Cane.

Indianapolis Council, No. 4, of the United Commercial Travelers, had a jolly time at the installation of its officers last evening at its rooms in the When Block. Past Senor Councilor Berg Applegate conducted this ceremony, the officers thus installed being H. H. French, senior councilor; J. H. Stubbs, junior councilor: John Reagan. secretary; Dewitt Griffith, treasurer; George W. White, guide; George W. Geiger, out-

side guard This work having been completed Carey McPherson, on behalf of the organization, presented a handsome gold-headed cane to Mr. Applegate, who is soon to leave for an European trip. The cane is inscribed with the insignia of the order. To Mr. McPherson's remarks Mr. Applegate responded in happy fashion. George C. Webster and George W. Geiger also added to the enjoyment of the occasion with short talks. Lunch was served, and the traveling men enjoyed. served, and the traveling men enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The organization is one which is rapidly growing in membership throughout the United States. The council here has not only a large number of members, but contains none who do not take an active interest in the order.

A Feature of Forepaugh's Show. The coming of Forepaugh's circus and its manifold adjuncts has been heralded far and near and it is scarcely necessary to again announce that it will visit Indiana polis Friday, May 15. A distinguishing feature of the arenic department this season is the appearance of the world-famed Hanlon-Volters at every perform-ance of the circus. These marvelous aerial-ists will present their wonderful aerial act known as the "Leap for Life." For this performance the entire width of the three arenas is required. Two trapeze bars are suspended from the dome of the canvas, one at each of the outer limits of the arena, both forty feet above the ground and not less than sixty-six feet apart. The gymnasts ascend to these swaying trapeze bars, and each, after acquiring sufficient momentum, lets go his frail support, and throws himself forward with a mighty bound, aiming to eatch the opposite swing-ing bar. As they let go they turn com-pletely round, and, with a nice calculation of time and distance, both catch the dang-ling bars, just as it seems they must fall headlong to the ground.

Town Elections To-Morrow. Town elections will occur to-morrow at Brightwood, Haughville and West Indianapolis. At Brightwood a town clerk and four trustees are to be elected, the opposing tickets being known as the "Citizens" and "People's." The contest is centered upon the clerk, the question being upon the strict enforcement of the liquor laws. Joseph J. Gilchrist, on the People's ticket, opposes the present clerk, John F. Kellar, on the Citizens' ticket, the former making his campaign on a "strict-enforcement-of-law" platform. In Haughville there are two tickets. The Republican candidates are Charles White for trusttee, Wm. Kneale for clerk and treasurer and Charles Wim-mer for marshal; on the Democratic ticket, John Gallager, trustee; Latta P. Hocker, clerk and tressurer; Geo. S. Smith, marshal. The candidates in West Indianapolis Chas. W. Lockwood, Henry Wheeler; for clerk, Charles O. Williams, Charles N. shockley; for treasurer, Charles Meador,

Oscar Chambers. A Murderous Assault. Daniel McArthur, an employe of the Parry cart-works, who lives at No. 357 South Illinois street, was seriously wounded yesterday morning by a negro named Tom Perry. McArthur says he started to go down the cellar at the factory, when Perry sprung from a biding-place and struck him a terrific blow over the eye with a hammer. The assault was made, he says, because of an old grudge. The blow felled McArthur to the floor, and much fear was felt that he had been fatally hurt. He was removed to his home, where Dr. C. . Fletcher examined him and found the nasal bones completely fractured, the eye very seriously bruised and the overhanging bone of the skull mashed in. The patient, however, will probably recover. Perry disappeared after the assault and had not been found up to a late hour last night.

Death of Mrs. Robbins. United States Pension Agent Ensley received word yesterday of the death of Mrs. Robbins, wife of his banking partner, Mr. Albert Robbins, ex-auditor of DeKalb county and cashier of the Farmers' Bank at Auburn. She was a most estimable lady, a leader in church and social circles of her

Religious Notes. Rev. John W. Wilson will begin his pastorate at the Mayflower Congregational Church to-day, preaching morning and evening. Dr. Buchtel, the new pastor of Central-

avenue M. E. Church, will preach to that congregation this morning and evening. A convention of Epworth leagues will be held at Fletcher-place Church Wednesday. Bishops Ninde and Newman will deliver The morning subject at Plymonth Church to-day will be "A Study of the Forty-sec-

Rev. H. C. Mabie, formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church, now secretary of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, will preach at that church this forenoon.

Local News Notes. Marriage licenses were yesterday issued to Gustave Harding and Ella Mead, Rich-

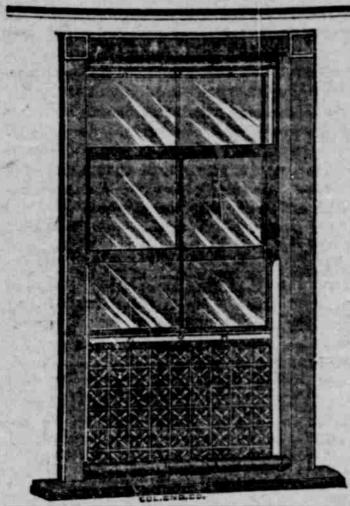
ard Stevens and Rosa Hess, Charles Koch and Mary Cook, Miles E. Clark and Cora Hedge, Clarence E. Crippen and Arabella Building permits were yesterday pro-cured by Daniel Pursell, dwelling, corner Linn and New York streets, \$1,000; J. Wes-ley Smith, repairs to dwelling. Alabama street, between New York and Vermont

streets, \$1,500. The Western Furniture Company, of Batesville, capital stock \$20,000, was incorporated yesterday.

CARB-Lara A. Carr, May 2, 1891. Funeral Monday, May 4, at 2 p. m., from residence, 414 Ash atroct.

DRPRICE'S Ceam Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.



WE ARE IN IT SURE

The Screens are in it. The Flies are not in it.

Just the thing for offices, etc., as well as for the home. Come and examine them, or drop a postal to us, and we will send an agent to show them to you.

County Rights for Sale.

COLUMBUS ROLLING SCREEN CO.,

98 East Market Street.

JUST RECEIVED. THE GREATEST LINE OF

CRANE'S FINE STATIONERY

Ever put on this market. Over 25 different styles, at prices that speak for themselves. Carton quantities a specialty. Visiting Cards.

CHAS. MAYER & CO.

29 and 31 West Washington Street.



CALL AND SEE The largest line of Surreys, Phae-

tons, Buggies and Carts in the State. Prices reasonable. Quality unequaled.

All the latest styles. H. T. CONDE IMPLEMENT CO., 76 and 78 West Washington St.

83 and 85 South Illinois.

NEW YORK CHICAGO STLOUIS KANSASCITY OMAHA - STORES - DENVER CINCINNATI MINNEAPOLIS'/ | INDIANAPOLIS LOS ANGELOS SAN FRANCISCO +++ PORTLAND OREGON +++ Suit tailored for as little as

Suits tailored as high as \$75.

Overcoats same. We fit the pocketbook as easily and accurately as the



By Our Bright Arrangement You can examine a half thousand styles is as many seconds.

Draped side by side for easy comparison, the fine home makes at \$20 and \$25.

or the more costly foreigners, \$35 to \$45.

Wide choice of Trouserings \$5 to \$15.

From \$5 to \$15 saved on prices commonly asked for Not another assortment of men's goods like ours under

any roof in the city. Open Evenings. Open at 7 A. M. Garments made on short notice if re Strangers' measures recorded.

Nicoll !

33 and 35 South Illinois

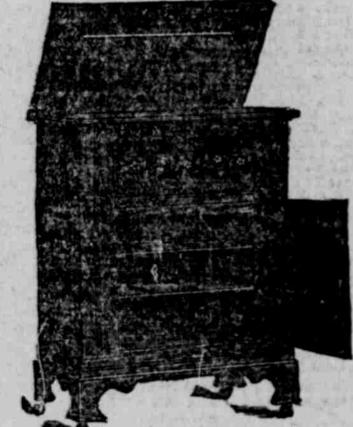
ANNOUNCEMENT. NOTICE-RUBBER COATS AND CLOTHES wringers repaired. 47 MASS. AVE.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST. OFF clothing. Send postal card to H. OBTSFIELD & DAVIS, 357 South Illinois street, Indianapolis. WRITERS, CLERKS, INSURANCE MEN, solicitors, send 12c for reporters full sized, separable, adjustable, combination note book; simply indespensible; cover cannot wear out. WILLIAMS, Sunday Telegram, Troy, N. Y.

THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MRETING I of the Citizens' Street Railroad Company of Indianapolis will be held at their office in the Fair Block, Jackson Piace, Indianapolis, Ind., Monday, May 11, 1891. A. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS—A. B. MEYER & CO., ARE handling the best quality of lime, lath, cement, hair, fire-brick and sewer pipe. Call and see us when in need. Yards 450 North Mississippi street. Main office 17 North Pennsylvania street. Telephone 516. A TTENTION, LADIES! — MAIL TWO-CENT bust five inches, using Emma bust developer; guaranteed; 24 page illustrated catalogue for 60, Emma Toilet Basar, 224 Trenton st., Boston, Mass.

The Alaska Refrigerator



HANDSOMEST. BEST MADE. Economical in Ice and Reasonable in Price.

When buying a refrigerator buy one which is not an experiment, but one which is known to be firstclass in every respect, especially when it costs no more than any of the others.

LILLY & STALNAKER.

64 East Washington St.

LOST. OST-PEARL HANDLE PEN-KNIFE, NAME

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED-CASH PAID FOR CONSUMERS' Gas Truet Stock. D. H. WILES. WANTED - SAMUEL HEEDLEY, HOUSE oleaning, carpet laying and refitting. Besidence, 428 Lafayette street. Phone 704.

WANTED-FIFTY MEN, PAY \$1.40 TO \$1.70 per day; steady work. ROMONA OOLITIC STONE CO., Romona, Owen county, Ind. A GENTS WANTED-MARRIED LADIES PRE-ferred; light work; big money. Apply at Circle House, Monday and Tuesday, between 2 and 5 p. m.

WANTED-AN ACTIVE MAN WHO IS AC-quainted with the trade to represent an outside brewery in Indianapolis. Must give \$3,000 bond. Address F., this office. WANTED-SALESMAN FOR CITY AND ONE for State of Indians, to carry a light side line of fine knit mittens and gloves for manufacturer. Address Box 414, LaCrosse, Wis.

WANTED-GENERAL AGENTS TO HANDLE sub-agents in six different States; an article of great merit and pays from 125 to 150 per cent. Address J. B. CARNEY, 194 Bright st., Indianapolis.

WANTED - HOWARD STEAM CARPET Competent and experienced workmen. Telephone 616. Get prices.

GENTS-THERE IS A TIDE IN THE AF. A fairs of men which taken at the good leads on to fortune. Be in the swim and represent the Encyclopedia Britannica. It is the standard, always in demand and at our price is cheaper than the many so-called rivals. There is, however, no rival to this great work, the greatest book ever brought out, being a pigmy compared with the Britannica. Correspond with us and learn our methods and commissions. It will put money in

MALE BELP WANTED.

Your purse and our low prices will astonish you. The HENRY G. ALLEN CO., 739 Broadway, N. Y. FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

HIGHEST EAST FRONT LOT ON DELAWARE st, Lincoln Park, near 15th st. \$575 cash. Balance \$430 at \$10 per month. Address H. M. B., care Journal.

FOR EXCHANGE. NOTICE-OLD SILK HATS CHANGED IN style and felt hats made good as new, by DEPUY,

the Hatter, 47 Mass. ave. FOR SALE. COR SALE-A LOT IN DOUGLAS PARK AD.

dition. Bargain one day only. FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—A SPLENDID investment, one of the best paying furniture factories in the State of Indians. The present ewners wish to retire and be relieved from the cares of business. One or two active men can make a fortune. The business has paid a large dividend every year for the last fifteen years. Has a large and increasing trade. Present owners would continue to hold part of the stock as an investment.

Capital required to buy the entire plant \$100.00 Address Furniture, care ALDEN & FAXON, and 68 West 3rd street, Cincinnati, O. FINANCIAL. NOTICE-RUBBER BOOTS PATCHED AND half soled. 47 MASS, AVE. TO LOAN-4 PER CENT. MONEY. BOOM 19

Lorraine Block, Union National Saving and